THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, - - - - - - - - $1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2.00
Three months, - - - - - - - - 3.00
Six months, - - - - - - - - 5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

O. H. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

135 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST. PHILADELPHIA.

☞ *Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.*

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct. Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

☞ Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

KELLOGG, WHEELER & CO.

(OLD STAND OF S. H. YOUNG.)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Groceries, etc., etc.

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!! LIQUORS!!!

WE OFFER TO DEALERS A FINE ARTICLE of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, OR GIN,

By the Cask or Case.

Oct., 17th, 1865 61-tf.

Jos. W. CARROLL, JOS. HOY, J. N. HIVEN

JOSEPH HOY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO 126 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

CARROLL, HOY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 36 PERDIDO STREET,
New Orleans.

REFER TO

Messrs. W. H. & S. TUCKER,
C. B. HARRISON, ESQ.,
B. F. MOORE, ESQ.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Oct. 17th, 1865-61-3m.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 3 tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the Grand Lodge of free and accepted Masons of North Carolina, will meet in this city on Monday evening, the fourth of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

The officers of the subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 18th, 1865-62-Stawd.

MRS. THOMPSON

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK with a fine stock of

MILLENARY,

consisting of Caps, Bonnetts, Laces, Ribbons, &c. She invites her old customers and the public to give her a call at her old stand.

October 9, 1865-54-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1865. NO. 66.

J. Q. A. BARHAM. W. K. BARHAM.

BARHAM & BROTHER,

AUCTION

AND

Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves in business, and have established an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY,

for the sale and purchase of all kinds of property, collecting claims, &c.

One of the firm being a practicing lawyer, will give legal advice, examine and adjust titles, draw conveyances and attend to professional business generally, both in and out of the Courts. We will be found at our office on Fayetteville Street, one door above C. M. Farriss' Store.

J. Q. A. BARHAM.
W. K. BARHAM.

Raleigh, October 6-52-tf.

LOUISBURG

FEMALE COLLEGE.

REV. T. M. JONES, A. M., Pres't and Proprietor.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the second Wednesday in January 1866.

Louisburg is a village seldom surpassed for health intelligence, refinement and morality. It is in Franklin County nine miles from Franklinton on the R. and Gaston Railroad. Between these points there is a daily stage line, connecting with trains going North and South.

The College building located in a beautiful grove, on an elevated site is large, commodious and well ventilated. It will be thoroughly renovated and fitted up with neat furniture and fire places in the dormitories. It is our purpose to establish for young ladies a school of the highest grade affording superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough and accomplished education.

With the advantages of a good library, a well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, a competent Faculty and large experience in connection with the Greensboro Female College, we hope, by a faithful discharge of duty, to merit a liberal share of patronage. Boarding pupils will live as members of the President's family. Terms reasonable, and will be made known in due time. Those desiring to send their daughters, will please address me, for the present, at Greensboro, N. C., and circulars will be sent.

T. M. JONES.

October 9, 1865 56 tf.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 26. 20-tf.

TURNBULL, RIACH AND MURDOCH.

15 HANOVER ST., BALTIMORE. | 7 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton Yarn, Sheetings and Osnaburgs, Wool and Woolen Goods.

REFERENCES:

Chas. P. Mallett, Esq.,	Chapel Hill.
Chas. B. Mallett, Esq.,	Fayetteville.
Geo. W. Williams & Co.,	Fayetteville.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq.,	Greensboro.
James Sloan, Esq.,	Greensboro.
Thomas R. Tate, Esq.,	Charlotte.
R. Mickle, Esq, Cashier Union Bank,	Baltimore.

October 7 4-1y.

Insurance.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY,

composed of the

Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Fire Insurance Companies

OF

NEW YORK.

Capital, over $3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, October 6 5-tf.

DENTISTRY.

J. S. MICHARD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Goldsboro' and vicinity. Having had fifteen years' experience in the city of Richmond, Va., feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire set, on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite Base. Extracting Filling, and all other operations performed in the best manner.

All orders left with Mr. D. C. Carrington, Goldsboro, or Dr. A. C. Tolfair, Smithfield, will be promptly attended to.

Goldsboro, 50 3m.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

CAN BE HAD UPON REASONABLE RATES, IN the Security Insurance Company, New York City, Capital One Million Dollars, by application at the law office of the subscriber, near his residence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

October 16 60-1w.

☞ "Standard" publish one week and send bill to this office.

JOHN HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NEWBERN, N. C.

50 3m-pd.

THOS BRANCH,
JAS. R BRANCH,
JNO P BRANCH,
FRED R SCOTT,
THOS P. BRANCH.

THOS BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

Sycamore Street, Petersburg

THOS. BRANCH & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

69 Main Street, Richmond.

BRANCH, SONS & CO,

Bankers and Commission Merchants,

Augusta, Ga.

DEALERS IN COIN, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Exchanges, Southern Bank Notes, Stocks and Bonds.

Interest allowed on Deposites. Collections made throughout the United States, and special attention given to the redemption of Southern Bank Notes for Banks' account.

Liberal advancements made on consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO and other products to their correspondents in Baltimore, New York, Liverpool, Bremen and Antwerp. 49-1m

Bankers and Brokers.

WE BUY AND SELL

Gold,
Silver,
Bank Notes,
Bonds and Coupons.

Deposites Received,
Collections Made.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, October 17-57 1m.

Sept 12 3m.

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

Also,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEKTON.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK

OF

NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY & FINANCIAL AGENT

Authorized September 12th, 1865.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. W. Swepson, *Pres't.* C. P. Mendenhall,
Jos. S. Cannon, *Vice Pres't* Jo. W. Holden,
W. B. Gulick, *Cashier.*

This Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business.

Gold and Silver Coin, Domestic Exchange and United States, State and local securities bought and sold.

Uncurrent money discounted on the most favorable terms. Deposites received and careful attention paid to the accounts of business men and firms.

Collections made at all points in the State of North Carolina. 56-1y.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

GRANVILLE CO., N. C.

FALL SESSION OPENS ON THE 1ST WEDNESday in October.

TERMS, per Session, payable in United States Currency:

Board, Washing and general Tuition, including the entire English course,	$100 00
Music, Piano and Guitar, each	2 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10 00
Drawing and Painting each,	10 00
Embroidery and Pencil in Wax Work,	10 00

Each young lady will bring with her one pair of sheets and pillow cases, and her towels.

For other particulars address

Rev C R RIDDICK,
Kittrells Springs, N. C.

October 3-48-3m.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	7 40 P. M
"	Greensboro,	2. 7 A. M.
"	Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive	Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	6 00 A. M
"	Greensboro,	12.55 P. M
"	Salisbury,	5.10 "
Arrive	Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Charlotte,	3.00 P. M
"	Salisbury,	6 25 "
"	Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive	Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave	Charlotte,	5 25 A. M
"	Salisbury,	9 00 "
"	Greensboro,	1.05 P. M
Arrive	Raleigh,	7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Aug 12 21 tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	5 00 A. M.
"	Mill Brook,	5 25 "
"	Huntsville,	5 46 "
"	Wake,	6 13 "
"	Franklinton,	7 00 "
"	Kittrell's,	8 12 "
"	Henderson,	8 53 "
"	Junction,	9 30 "
"	Ridgeway,	9 56 "
"	Warrenton,	10 15 "
"	Macon,	10 37 "
"	Littleton,	11 20 "
"	Gaston,	12 00 "
Arrive	Weldon,	1 00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Weldon,	10 00 A. M.
"	Gaston,	11 00 "
"	Littleton,	12 45 P. M
"	Macon,	1 34 "
"	Warrenton,	1 57 "
"	Ridgeway,	2 22 "
"	Junction,	2 39 "
"	Henderson,	3 22 "
"	Kittrell's,	4 13 "
"	Franklinton,	4 44 "
"	Wake,	5 33 "
"	Huntsville,	6 02 "
"	Mill Brook,	6 21 "
Arrive	Raleigh,	7 00 "

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 1 p. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

W. K. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Shootings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 26, 1865. 15 3mpd

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	3 weeks	$ 8.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.00		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

Won't Use any Other!

WEBSTER'S

VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR,

IS LIKED BY ALL IN PREFERENCE TO ANY in market for the reasons:

1. Because it will restore gray hair to its original color in the space of a few weeks.
2. It causes it to grow thick and nice, and will not stain the skin.
3. Because it removes all Dandruff and Scurf, and is as harmless as water.
4. Because thousands are using it, and every body should.
5. Because it is peculiarly adapted to all classes, old and young.
6. Because it is purely vegetable—not a dye.
7. Because it kills hair eaters, and makes the hair luxuriant and soft.
8. Because it cures all humors and diseases of the scalp.
9. Because it arrests and prevents the hair from falling.
10. Because it is no humbug, but an honest article, as multitudes can testify; and if it don't prove as recommended, the money will be refunded.

☞ Be sure and use the Invigorator according to directions on the bottle.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept 25-42 1m.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

All Persons wishing to buy, sell, or lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at the Hotel on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.

sep 2, 1865 24 tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in New-Berne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.

Sep 11-38-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C., Sep. 16 3m pd.

PALMER, HARTSOOK & CO.

WHOLESALE

Auction and Commission House,

Cary and Dock Libby Buildings,

RICHMOND, VA.

☞ GOODS SOLD by PACKAGE ONLY.

Proprietors U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No. 1.

GEO S PALMER, late of Wadsworth, Turner & Co.
DAN'L J HARTSOOK, late of Howardsville, Va.
WM. P. ISAACS, of Wm B. Isaacs & Co., Bankers.

October 6 5 mos.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by

W. R. ANDREWS.

Septmb r 18, 1865-34-tf.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14 - 1st Jan

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865-23-tf

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865.

THE NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Jonathan Worth, Esq.

OF RANDOLPH.

THE PEOPLE must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.—*Andrew Johnson's Letter to Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi.*

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

We acknowledge His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, to be the head and leader of the great National Union party. His reconstruction policy is at present the basis of that party, and we stand firmly upon it. This is the only party we acknowledge in this State.

For Governor.

W. W. Holden, Esq., is announced as the administration candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Holden is the Provisional Governor by appointment from President Johnson — Jonathan Worth, Esq., is also announced as a candidate for the same office. Mr. Worth is now Treasurer of the State.

Having placed these names before our readers for their information, we have discharged our duty in the premises. We do not feel called upon to engage in the canvass on behalf of one or the other of these gentlemen. We do not see that there is much difference between Messrs. Holden and Worth. They both belong to the "straitest sect," and that sect looks upon those outside of their fold as publicans and sinners. At any rate, this is no time for getting excited.

Some people wonder why men like Gov. Graham, Thomas S. Ashe, and others, are kept *suspended*. Gov. Graham is known to have favored an accommodation with the United States government long ago. He used his influence to bring about a settlement. He never was an extremist. That everybody knows. The wonder will perhaps continue to grow, as the day of election approaches, until men grown impatient of their doubts, will suggest a solution that will not be creditable, nor, we think, just to the Provisional Governor, upon whose recommendation pardons are said to be *suspended*. All these things, however, are but heresay with us.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The *Journal* seems to have lost sight of the *records* of the two gentlemen, before the people for the office of Governor. Mr. Worth has been *uniformly* a Union man, yet was never classed with the "straitest sect." That is the real issue between the two candidates. The determination of the "straitest sect," to look upon all outsiders as being beyond the pale of recognition, frequently intimating that all but "strait sect" men are disloyal or suspicious, forced the issue between them. Mr. Worth fully endorses President Johnson's liberal policy. He considers with the President, that every man included in the general amnesty and all who have been specially pardoned, who have subscribed the amnesty oath and adhere to its letter and spirit, are loyal men, and should be so held and treated, unless they forfeit it by infidelity to the government Mr. Worth is in favor of a general amnesty to every citizen of the State at the earliest period. He is anxious with President Johnson to "trust the people with their government," because he believes they *can be trusted.*

He has no sympathy with that feeling, which holds under *suspension* many of the best citizens of the State, when they have taken the oath of amnesty and are known to be good and true citizens. Mr. Worth believes that the *power of pardon* is entirely in the hands of the President of the United States and no one else, and that no Governor or any one else, *rightfully keeps any citizen from Executive pardon.* That a Governor has done his whole duty, when he has placed before the President all the *facts* he can substantiate in regard to petitioners for pardon, and leaves the whole matter with the President, whether to pardon, to suspend or do what he judges to be best in the premises. He believes that the responsibility of pardon is a solemn one, and that no one should attempt to *share* it with the President. These are Mr. Worth's views, and we endorse them.

Again, the *Journal* says, that Gov. Holden is the administration candidate. The assertion has no proper foundation, except in the simple fact, that Gov. Holden is the appointee of President Johnson as Provisional Governor. President Johnson we affirm has no candidate in the State. All are *for him* but he has none. He says he will "trust the people with their government." Let the people please themselves and they will please Andrew Johnson.

THE ISSUE.

W. W. Holden and GO BACK to the Union, or Jonathan Worth and STAY OUT of the Union.

Or in other words, Holden and live again under WASHINGTON'S government, or Jonathan Worth and perish.—*Standard.*

Is not the above the coolest piece of egotism or demagoguery, ever before seen? What evidence, what proof can the *Standard* give that the State will go back to the Union, if Gov. Holden is elected? What has that to do with the State going back at all? If we are to judge from the facts before us, we should infer that the election of Gov. Holden would be a positive barrier. What has been his *record?* How does that stand with the North? Does not Jonathan Worth's stand infinitely better at the North and in Washington? Let them be compared.

The Situation.

We assure the friends of *Jonathan Worth* that our information by private letters from highly responsible sources, from different parts of the State, is every way encouraging. From present indications, Mr. Worth will sweep the State, by a large majority. Letters from gentlemen of high standing belonging both to the old Democratic and Whig parties, give us the strongest assurances of a general movement in Mr. Worth's favor.

A friend at Salisbury writes that Rowan may be put down as certain, so of Davidson, and so of Iredell. He says that Mr. Sharpe made a speech at Statesville Thursday, in which he declared for Worth, and says it is his opinion that Iredell will not give Mr. Worth's competitor over 100 votes. An influential citizen of Catawba says, that Mr. Worth's coming out is hailed there with delight. A leading Democrat of Mecklenburg expresses the highest satisfaction at his announcement, and puts down the County largely for Worth. A promiment man in Burke gives that County to Worth. Let the friends of the liberal views of President Johnson all over the State, rally to the true National Union ticket.

Threats! Threats!!

We have charged upon the *Standard* that it is hectoring and bitter. It has denied it. What does it mean by its threats? Does it think to frighten people from doing their duty? Does it mean to insinuate that those who are unpardoned may look out for confiscation if they do not stand up for Gov. Holden? Be ashamed of it, neighbor. Is not this a free election? Does not the President with the people to make a choice? Certainly he does.

The Legislature.

The next session of the Legislature will be one of the most important ever held in the State.—The highest legislative ability will be required. The people should select the ablest and most reliable men. The friends of Jonathan Worth should be sure to elect men of liberal views and feelings, and warm supporters of President Johnson's policy.

Dr. Eugene Grissom, of Granville, we learn has been appointed one of the Aids to Gov. Holden in the place of Col. T. R. Caldwell, resigned.

Col. Ferebee's Speech.

This gentleman having been urged to publish his remarks in Convention on the secession ordinance, we give them place to-day at his request.

Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr.

A number of the citizens of Orange County, anxious that Mr. Turner should be a candidate for Congress, addressed a note to Gov. Graham, asking his opinion as to Mr. Turner's eligibility, or the probabilities of his being allowed to take his seat. Gov. Graham addressed to them the following letter, which we have been requested to publish:

HILLSBORO', October 18th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours, expressing your wish to vote for the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., as the representative in Congress from this district, and asking my opinion as to his eligibility, the doubt arising from his not having yet received the pardon of the President, has been received.

I doubt not, that the President has as little disposition as he has power to interfere in the case. Membership in Congress can present no question for the President. Each House is by the constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members And if a representative be 25 years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and be at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State, he has all the qualifications prescribed by the constitution; and there is no power or authority that can require any others. I have recently endeavored to demonstrate this in a paper published in the Raleigh *Sentinel* of this date. As to a pardon, I presume it is only necessary that the President shall have leisure to consider the case of Mr. Turner, to obtain that. Certainly no citizen of this State has shown more vigorous opposition to the whole secession movement, or conducted himself in a more manly and patriotic manner throughout the war. I have recently seen a letter from a high official in Virginia, stating that "a special appeal had been made to the President" by Gov. Pierpont, Treasurer Smith, C. H. Lewis Secretary of the Commonwealth, and several other influential citizens of that State, who formed the acquaintance of Mr. Turner and witnessed his course in the Confederate Congress, praying an immediate grant of his pardon.

I am with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

MESSRS. T. H. HUGHES, M. W. MOORE, D. R. HOGAN and others.

Mr. Graham on the Test Oath.

We surrender a large portion of our space to-day to the elaborate argument by Hon. Wm. A. Graham, on the subject of the Test Oath of 1862. It will well repay a careful perusal.

It will be seen that Mr. Graham enforces at much greater length and with proportionately greater ability, positions advanced in this paper from time to time with regard to the operation of the test oath as a virtual disfranchisement and ostracism of a whole generation of Southern men. His arguments are cool, clear, dispassionate, and, we think, unanswerable. Obedience to law is one thing—servility to men is another.—A cheerful return to our duties as citizens of the United States does not preclude us from the assertion and exercise of our rights as such. Let us at the coming election choose our men for their fitness to represent us. Let them be good and loyal men now, as we believe all are, and let outside considerations not deprive us of our choice for any office.—*Wilm. Journal*

We fully endorse the above, and so will Jonathan Worth.

The Columbus (Miss.) Weekly *Republic* has the name of Andrew Johnson at the head of its columns for the Presidency of 1868.

Hon. J. M. Leach, of the 5th Congressional District, N. C., declines to be a candidate for Congress, because he cannot take the oath.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Interview between President Johnson and A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the late Confederacy and who is here on his parole, had a brief, but very gratifying interview with President Johnson to day. He was accompanied by Judge Lochrane, of Georgia.

It is currently reported and believed here that the President this afternoon granted John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, but American secessionist, an unconditional pardon.

Much satisfaction is expressed here because of the repudiation of the rebel home debt by the North Carolina State Convention.

WASHINTON, Oct. 20.

Bark Anderson arrived at New York from Mobile with one passenger and three of the crew of Steamship Atlanta which was wrecked on the 15th on her passage from New Orleans to New York. It is supposed that the remainder of the crew perished.

Treasurer etc.

The steamer Golden City left San. Francisco on the 18th, with one thousand passengers, $1,244,000, in treasurer for New York, and $414,000 for England from Central America and Panama.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Flour declined 10 to 20 cts. Sales 7500. N. Y. State 7,65 to 840, Ohio 7,50 to 12,50. Southern 116. Wheat declined 2 to 6 cts. Sales 50,000 bushels. Polk firm. Turpentine from 15 to 16.

Gov. Sharkey elected Senator.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 21.

The Legislature endorsed the course of Gov. Sharkey by electing him U. S. Senator to fill unexpired term of Jeff. Davis, commencing March 18, '63. No election to fill unexpired term of A G. Brown. Majority of the Legislature in favor of negro testimony.

Appointments of Josiah Turner, Jr.

Smithfield, Saturday,	October 21.
Clayton, Monday,	October 23.
O'Neals', Tuesday,	October 24.
Stanhope, [Nash] Wedn'day,	October 25.
Nashville, do Thursday,	October 26.
Louisburg, Friday,	October 27.
Brassfields, Saturday,	October 28.
Salisbury,	November 4.
Morganton,	November 7.
Ashville,	November 9.

October 23-66-tf.

For the Sentinel.

DR. EDWARD A. CRUDUP.

This gentleman is a candidate for the Senate in Franklin county, with every prospect of triumphant success. Although not much in political life, his uniformly consistent views and conduct commend him to especial consideration.

His extensive information and deep thought together with his strict integrity as a man, and his exalted patriotism as a citizen, peculiarly fit him for the position for which his friends are urging him. If elected his services in the Senate will be invaluable, and his character and reputation for ability, firmly established.

Of his age and experience North Carolina has few equals and no superiors.

These circumstances and divisions have passed into change, and it is to be hoped, that in future *merit* and not party fidelity will be the criterian of public confidence and sympathy.

The people of Franklin in promoting him will do justice to themselves

JUSTICE.

Judge Battle.

We find in the New York *Evening Post* the following high compliment to our friend Judge Battle, in reference to a speech delivered by the Judge a few days ago, in the Episcopal General Convention in Philadelphia:

Judge Battle of North Carolina, made an able speech on the canon prohibiting clergymen and candidates for orders to bear arms. He cited Hamilton, Madison and other jurists to prove that the power of the central government was supreme over all citizens. The government, he contended, was unlimited in the exercise of the powers confided to it by the people of the United States—as entirely sovereign within the legal limits as the autocrat of Russia. He could not understand how any member of this convention could for a moment think of passing laws forbidding the clergy or candidates for orders from serving in the army, if called upon so to do by the President and Congress of the United States. One of the indisputable rights of every nation, as laid down by Vattel, Pullendor, the English courts and our own jurists, was to demand the services of every one of its citizens, regardless of their condition or profession. He had no desire to see the clergy voluntarily forsaking the pulpit for the camp, but if called by authority to go there, it were most unbecoming that the church should punish them for their obedience to the supreme law of the nation. Toward the conclusion of his most learned and statesmanlike speech the gentleman deprecated any exception being taken to his argument because it came from one whose State had not followed out the positions he laid down. If his arguments and authorities were good, and none of the eminent lawyers present but must admit they were, the source from which they came, should not be suffered to weaken their force.

The gentlemen's speech was received with admiration by one section of the house and astounded the other. When he went to his seat many of the delegates surrounded him, and taking him by the hand thanked him for his loyal utterance.

The adjournment took place at an early hour, as is customary on Saturday, and the remaining portion of the session was occupied with business of little interest to the general public.

Gen. Wade Hampton declines to be a candidate for the Governorship of South Carolina. He is devoting himself to the experiment of free negro labor, having hired every one of his former slaves.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President is already diligently employing his leisure hours in work upon his forthcoming message.

MARRIED,

In Randolph county, Sept. 21st, by the Rev. Mr. Rush, Mr. JAMES E. WALKER, and Miss FANNIE M. BURNHEAD.

DIED,

In Clinton, Sampson Co., Oct. 12th, 1865, Maj JAMES C. HOLMES, in the 40th year of his age.

In Fayetteville, N. C., on Sunday 15th instant, MARGARET, wife of the late Eli W. Hall, and daughter of the Hon John Dawson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost,

ON FRIDAY MORNING LAST, A JET AND HAIR Breast Pin, marked "Mary Rowland." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at Mr. Geo W. Mordecai's or at Mr. McKimmon's Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 23-66-1t-pd

For Sale.

A GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, October 23-66 tf.

For Sale.

A FINE LOT OF SWEET POTATOES, CHEAP to close out lot.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, October 23-66-tf.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF RICHARDSON & MILLER is dissolved by mutual consent. 66-3t.
☞ Standard and Progress copy three times.

W. R. MILLER,

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT, AND SPECIAL Agent for N. C. Land Agency, for Wake, Granville and Franklin Counties. 66 1m.
☞ Standard and Progress copy one month.

The Great American Pump.

Seven Years' Success in all parts of the world.

War Prices Reduced!!

THE BEST PUMP FOR CISTERNS, WELLS, &c., raises from all depths and forces to all distances. Drawings and prices sent free.
JAMES M. RDNEY,
66 5t-pd. 474½ Broadway, N. Y.

VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE.

HAS FOUR SETS OF RUNNERS—THREE FOR Wheat and one for Corn. Can grind 150 Bushels Wheat and 80 bushels of Corn per day. Makes as good flour as any mill in the State with a large custom. Has seven acres of land, a good dwelling house, kitchen and all necessary out buildings.

The above property can be bought on reasonable terms at private sale. If not disposed of by the 22d of November, will be sold at auction that day. Also, several mules and wagons, &c,

For further information, apply to James Ellis, Concord, or B. Ellis, or THOS. S. HOWARD,
Newbern, N. C.
Concord, N. C., Oct. 23-66 tds.

DR. L. W. MARTIN,

Physician and Druggist,

FRANKLINTON, N. C.

NOW OCCUPIES THE OFFICE FORMERLY used by Dr. Jeffries, and more recently by Dr. Shackleford, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of town and surrounding country.

Long experience in the treatment of diseases incident to this State, coupled with strict attention to business, will, I hope, secure a liberal share of patronage.

I shall keep on hand a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps and Toilet articles, which will be sold cheaper than goods of the same quality can be bought this side of Raleigh or Petersburg as they are imported directly from New York, and purchased exclusively for cash.
October 20th, 1865-66-3t.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, I will sell to the highest bidder, (on the premises,) Maj. Lewis' Dunn Plantation, containing seven hundred and eighty acres of valuable Pine Swamp Land. One hundred acres of the latter is well drained and in a fine state of cultivation. This Farm is situated on the Raleigh and Louisburg Road, 18 miles from the former and 13 from the latter place. Purchasers seldom meet with such inducements as are here offered Pine timber can be delivered on the R. & G. R. R 7 miles from the premises. Also the crop of Corn and Fodder, Horses, Mules Hogs and Cattle, consisting of Beeves, Milch Cows, and Work Oxen. Dump and Ox Carts, Wagons and other Agricultural implements too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
Agent for Maj. A. M. Lewis.
Oct. 23-66-2w.

North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Company on the 27th of September, an assessment of 15 per cent, was levied on all premium Notes in the office of the Company at the time the losses occurred, to be paid in three installments, viz: six, nine and twelve months from 1st October, 1865.

The amount of premium Notes on hand,	$120,000
" " Allowed Losses,	10,000
" " Unsettled do.	7,500

(There are some losses not yet reported, the amount of which, of course, cannot now be stated.)

The assessment may appear to be disproportionate to the amount of the losses; but the Directors, taking into consideration the changes in property by sale, without transfer of policies, by destruction during the war, &c., &c., do not think that more will be raised by it than will be needed to meet the actual wants of the Company.

There will be, necessarily some delay in the payment of the losses. It is hoped, however, that there will be no complaint on this account; especially, when it is recollected that payment in some cases, was tendered in Confederate currency and refused.

The Company is prepared to take risks as in former times, and on as favorable terms. Address all letters to the Secretary. T. H. SELBY, Pres't.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 23 66 1m-pd.

HON. JOSIAH TURNER, JR.,

We are requested to announce Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, JR., of Orange, as a candidate for the Congress of the United States from the fourth Congressional District, at the ensuing election.
Oct 18-62 tds.

FOR CONGRESS.

MR. EDITOR:—The friends of C. C. CLARK Esq., of Craven County, announce him as a candidate to represent the 2nd Congressional District, in the next United States Congress.
October, 17, 1865-61-tds.
*** Goldsboro', Wilmington and New Berne papers, please publish.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE DR. E. A. CRUDUP as a candidate to represent the County of Franklin in the Senate in the next General Assembly.
Oct. 18th, 1865-62-tds.

HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE.

Mitchell & Allen.

No. 22 Pollock St, Newbern, N. C.

ARE RECEIVING, AND NOW OFFER FOR sale, a large Stock of Builders' and Housekeepers' Hardware of every description, Carpenters', Coopers', Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Tools, Pocket Knives, Knives & Forks, Scissors, Japanned, Painted and Plain Tin Ware, Willow and Wood Ware, Parlor and Cook Stoves, with a large variety of other House furnishing goods, consisting in part Cut and Pressed Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Britannia and Plated Ware.

PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS AND CENTRES,
PAPER AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES;

ALSO,

GENTS', LADIES'
AND
BOYS' SADDLES, WHIPS,
BUGGY AND WAGON HARNESS,
BRIDLES, &c.

ALSO

AGENTS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of any article of Manufacture or Produce.
NEWBERN, N. C., Oct, 17, 1865 61 3m.

On Consignment.

500 BUNCHES COTTON YARN.

1,500 Pairs Ladies', Gents', and Child' Shoes, 75 Dozen Black and Drab Felt Hats, which will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at very low prices.

MITCHELL & ALLEN.
Newbern, N. C., Oct, 17, 1865-61-3m.

Mitchell & Allen,

AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

EVAN'S & WATSONS

CELEBRATED BUGLAR

AND

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Address orders to

EVANS & WATSON

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

OR TO

MITCHELL & ALLEN,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Newbern, N. C., Oct, 17, 1865 61 3m.

Tournament and Coronation Party.

THERE WILL BE A TOURNAMENT AND CORonation Party at Louisburg, N. C., on Tuesday the 7th of November, 1865. The Knights from the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to attend.

The Knights will be addressed by Col. W. F. Green of Franklin.

DR. JAS. B. CLIFTON,
Chief Marshal.
Oct. 20-64 1w.

Revenue Stamps.

THE RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of Revenue Stamps, is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity that may be required.

W. B. GULICK,
Cashier.
October, 17, 1866-61-2w.

NOTICE.

THE DEEDS AND PRIVATE PAPERS OF DAVID H STEPHENSON, were left with some friend at the approach of the Federal army. He died soon thereafter, and did not communicate with any one. They may be about Greensboro'. Any person having knowledge of them will confer a great favor on the family by addressing the subscriber, who administered on his estate at August Term of Wake County Court.

J. C. HUNTER, Admr.
Oct. 19, 63-4t pd.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE Apply to
J. T. GOOCH,
Oct. 11-56-2w-pd. Weldon, N. C.

1865 1865

DRY GOODS!

Fall and Winter Trade.

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON WOULD RESPECTfully call the attention of the public to our very complete stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE,
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Which we are now prepared to offer at prices which we feel assured will compare favorably with those of any other House in the City.

It consists of

Silks, Merinos,
DeLanes, (all wool) Bombazines,
Lustre's, Prints of the Best Make,
Domestics, bleached and unbleached,
Cambrics, White and Colored,

Corset Jeans, Ladies Hats of the latest and most approved styles. Shoes to suit the season, &c., &c.
AT J. C. PALMER'S STORE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT, of the Latest Styles of Ready Made Clothing, consisting of plain and fancy Cassimere Suits, Black Cloth Suits, Overcoats, plain and fancy (all wool) Shirts, Linen and paper shirt collars. Call and get one of those travelling collars, at

GOLDSTEIN & WILSONS'
AT J. C. PALMER'S Store,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1865-61-tf.

REMARKS OF

COL. FEREBEE, OF CAMDEN,

Made October 6th, 1865, in the Convention of North Carolina, on the Ordinance declaring null and void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861—offered by himself as a substitute for the Ordinance of the same title, reported by the Committee.

MR. PRESIDENT—Having occupied much of the time and attention of the Convention on yesterday in the discussion of this subject, I feel great reluctance to trespass upon its patience again; but as the charges heretofore brought are persisted in by some of the delegates, that those who favor the substitute introduced by myself, were holding to the doctrine of secession, I regard myself called upon, even at this late hour, to make a short reply. In doing so, it is not my design to go over the ground, which has been already swept in the discussion of the merits of my proposition. The difference between the ordinances have been fully pointed out. I shall content myself therefore with a brief restatement of some of the reasons why the ordinance I introduced should be adopted by the Convention. Nor shall I deem myself excusable, if in the course of these remarks, I shall omit to examine the high position, assumed by some of the delegates in this debate—some of the special friends of the Union—men who (as they allege,) never said or did anything that savored of love for the *new*, or disaffection to the *old* government.

Every age, Mr. President, has its characteristics—its bold features, in action and men. It oft times repeats its own history—its political philosophers, its self-constituted sages, who cry from the watch-towers in the hour of adversity, "*I told you so, I knew it from the beginning.*" "They are the abstract and brief chroniclers of the times." The experience of mankind, sir, is a jewel not to be lightly estimated. It is a light and guide to our acts—and forms the basis of our judgment. It is a key that enables us to unlock the secret movements of the heart, and makes bare the hidden motives of action. The judgment of the world has never been so perverse as to deny to these political doctors, unusual keenness and aptitude to discern the tide in the affairs of man, which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

The tone of this debate is very unusual. Some delegates seem determined to cry down those who do not vote according to their dictation.—They intimate, unmistakeably, that freedom of speech and action is to be monopolized by those only who are friends to the original ordinance.—What they propose, is all right and proper, and admits of no amendment. Thought and language were exhausted to perfect it; it is not charity, therefore to tolerate opposition by a show of partiality to another proposition, though more moderate in tone and more respectful in language. Sir, as a free man, upon this floor I claim, and intend to exercise, the rights which the God of nature has bestowed on me to give utterance, here or elsewhere, to such thoughts and feelings as my sense of justice and propriety may prompt. No insinuation—no charges—come from what source they may, shall deter me from saying and doing what I believe to be demanded by duty to myself, my country, and my God.

The ordinance reported by the committee, and for which they ask the approval of the house, declares, "that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified the 21st day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect, notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of May 20th, 1861, declaring the same to be repealed, rescinded and abrogated, and the said supposed ordinance is now and at all times hath been null and void."

Can this be true, Mr. President? Are we called upon at this early day, to declare and announce a judicial opinion—to blot out the legislative records of the State, and to erase from the page of history the eventful deeds of blood and carnage, of the last four years? Scarcely have the bugle notes of the war trumpet died upon the breeze, or the smoke of the battlefield disappeared from our vision, ere the existence of the late government, and of a recent unparalleled war, is sought to be denied. But this cannot be so. Delegates are estopped from this conclusion. Grant, if you please, that this judicial opinion is correct; that the ordinance of 1789, which adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States, and all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said constitution, are now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, have been in full force and effect. Now as a State cannot commit treason, I respectfully ask any delegate to show the constitutional right of the Federal Government, after the termination of hostilities, to limit, circumscribe, or destroy the lawful and reserved rights of the States. Is not the action of the Executive based on the fact that the said ordinance is not in full force and effect? Individuals may be punished for political offences, but of course a State, in its corporate capacity, cannot. After the cessation of hostilities, the constitution of the State, properly and of right, remained intact, in the plenitude of the powers which have been reserved, and which also are guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. But the action of the President, in removing the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, and the Justices of the Peace, negatives this idea that the ordinance of 1789 "is now and at all times hath been in full force and effect." If this be not so, why is this Convention called, and now in session, in direct violation of the manner prescribed in the constitution of the State?

It is a fixed fact, that a State Convention was called in 1861, in strict conformity with the provisions of the constitution. It had all the powers of this Convention. The ordinances which it passed are matters of record. You cannot wipe them from history. The dictum of this Convention has no greater embodiment of power from the people, and no more exclusive right to a monopoly of wisdom than the Convention of 1861. With the effects of the ordinance of that Convention before us and the revolutionary government which its passage inaugurated fresh in our memories, it is but idle to say that the ordinance of 1861, is now, and at all times hath been null and void.

For the ordinance of the committee, I offer you a substitute. It is proposed for the considerate action of the Convention. It declares "that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November 1789, which adopted and ratified the constitution of the United States is in full force and effect, and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State of the 20th day of May 1861, is hereby declared to be null, and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated."

This substitute recommends itself for favorable consideration and approval by reason of its respectful and courteous language. It contains the declaration of a principle that is offensive neither to the living or the memory of the dead. It embraces all that is needed or required of this Convention, but I doubt not sir, if the Convention should adopt a different policy, and force the passage of the original ordinance as reported by the committe with all its objectionable language, you will fail to secure at the ballot box, should it be submitted, that unity of sentiment and hearty co-operation among the people of the State which is now so earnestly desired.

Mr. President, why grant what is not required, in order to restore us to our civil relations to the federal governmen? Why go to extremes in sevility? The President of the United States is our friend; he is just and humane, and demands no such action. I know not, that in the bloody drama of revolutions, history records another example of a great and magnanimous people, voluntarily abridging their rights and paralyzing their power of self protection and preservation.—Against the hand of oppression or the sword of a conqueror. It was not so with our fathers in days that are passed. Five long years did the people of North Carolina—a people ever jealous of their rights and their liberty, scrutinize and debate the powers conferred in the federal constitution, ere they gave their assent to its adoption. Let us adopt cheerfully—not grudgingly, but freely and in good faith, what they so wisely considered and sanctioned; and there let us pause.

Mr. President, the doctrine of secession, as taught by Mr. Calhoun and the politicians of South Carolina, never found a lodgement in my head or my heart. I have ever believed—I believe now, it is not to be found in the constitution of the United States, and cannot be sustained by any arguments drawn from the history of that instrument. At the session of 1860-61, I left on record in many instances, my sentiments on this subject. They are unmistakable to any impartial mind. Upon the abstract constitutional question no change has come over me. Delegates gain nothing therefore, in their uncharitable insinuation against me, and the ordinance which it has been my pleasure to offer. But while I say this, I do not for a moment shrink from my share of responsibility in the action of the Convention of May 20th, 1861. I did what I was sent to do, what my people desired me to do, what the people throughout the State from East to West, from North to South, in the country, in cities, towns and villages, desired in some manner or form should be done. This feeling of the people was the result of circumstances over which they had but little control. At that period they could not have done less. The honor of the State demanded it, and her sons, ever gallant and brave, could not be deaf to the call of duty and patriotism.

Let it be borne in mind, that hostilities had actually commenced—that fort Sumter had fallen—that Mr. Lincoln, President of the United States, had by his proclamation, called upon the States of the Union to furnish large bodies of troops, to enable him, under an excuse of executing the laws, to march an army into the seceded States, with a view to their subjugation, under an arbitrary and military authority; that there was no law of Congress, authorizing such calling out of troops, and no constitutional right to use them, if called out for the purposes intended by him. Let it be remembered too, that this call for troops was responded to throughout the Northern States, and the open avowal of their public men, induced the Southern people to believe that it was the fixed purpose of the government and people of those States to wage a cruel war against the seceded States—to destroy the fairest portion of this continent, and reduce its inhabitants to absolute subjection and abject slavery. Virginia at this time had taken her stand with the other States of the South, making common cause with them. North Carolina stood alone. Could she be a laggard in the hour of danger? Could she stand quietly and see her sister States laid waste, their fields devastated, their towns sacked and burned, their slaves and other property ruthlessly seized and carried away, their men incarcerated, and their women insulted? Such, sir, all knew would be the effect of the cruel war. Her soil too, would inevitably have been the battle ground in the contest. The people of North Carolina doubtless desired to avoid the war, and would have submitted to any thing except disgrace, that this cup might pass from them. But when these facts presented themselves, and the path of duty, honor and patriotism was made plain, they, without hesitation, without faltering, took their stand. They chose it deliberately, firmly, and with great unanimity. They did not stay to balance the scales in this hour of danger, to see if secession or revolution were the better mode. They said to their delegates, go, commit us to this contest without delay. Make common cause with our sisters in this war—let us share their fate.

> "Stand not on the order of your going,
> But go at once."

Over ninety thousand volunteers of the patriotic sons of the State sprang to arms, and hastened to this city to offer their services in defence of the South. They vied with each other for acceptance. Company after company was rejected by the Governor under a false and fatal impression that they would not be needed, that a few troops only would be required.

The history of the times, sir, show these facts, the records of the Adjutant General's office prove them, and they cannot be gainsaid. The delegate from Bertie (Mr. Pool,) was mistaken therefore, when he said on yesterday in response to my interrogatory, that a majority of the people of North Carolina, on the 20th of May 1861, were opposed to the action of the Convention in passing an ordinance committing them to the fortunes of war. Tis' true perhaps, that they did not believe in secession as a constitutional remedy; some did, others called it a revolution, as I did, and as our fathers called the war of 1776. But the people chose not to quarrel about the name. I had a preference about the mode of doing things, but when I could not have my way, I consented to that of others.

Sir, I am not the apologist of the dominant party in the Convention of 1861. In their theory of government, my sympathies are not with them. I was *there* as I am *here*, laboring to hold back extreme men, to curb their fierce impetuosity, and to counsel moderation and calmness. I stood *then* as I stand *now*, in defence of the rights and the honor of my native State. Tis' well known, sir, I had no agency in giving life and vitality to the state of things, which rendered prompt and extreme action by the Convention necessary. Not upon my shoulders be that responsibility. Yet I dare not be silent—my heart rebels, sir, when honorable delegates upon this floor, now that the bloody contest is over, and the wager of battle is against us, forgetful of the dignity of their position, turn round and stigmatize the Convention, stigmatize their own acts, and on the sacred page of history, seek

> "To pile the pyramid of calumny."

Some delegates seem to act as if they thought this course furnished the best proof of their loyalty; and the pratice is fast assuming the shape of fashion upon this floor. It is much to be regretted, sir. Delegates mistake if they suppose in so doing, they reflect the sentiments and feelings of the people of North Carolina. Honor is yet native to her soil. It knows no clime more congenial. Within her borders, its growth is healthful and strong. Her people cannot yet be oblivious to the memory of the gallant dead who shed their blood in defence of her honor.

Foremost among those who denounce the Convention of 1861, stands the honorable delegate from Beaufort, (Mr. Warren.) You would suppose from his bitter language in this debate, that he at least, was guiltless of aid to the secession party in that Convention, that he did not at any time, co operate with that majority which favored his doctrine rather than a revolutionary policy.

The delegate is pleased to inform this house that he was a member of the Convention of 1861—that he participated in its proceedings—and was familiar with the history of events in that body. He affirms "he never endorsed the heresy of secession, and that adominant, hot-headed majority forced the ordinance upon the very large minority of that body, and then resolved itself into a mob, under the firing of cannon and ringing of bells."

Sir, the delegate in his haste to censure others, overreached himself. His memory is at fault. His zeal here is rebuked by his action in that Convention His strictures, his bitter censures recoil upon his own head. He is guilty of the faults, for which he condemns a majority of the delegates of that body. If they were to blame for preferring secession to revolution, when a choice was offered them, he was equally to blame.

Let us recur, sir, for a moment to the facts of the case, and see how the record of the honorable delegate stands.

Two ordinances were introduced in the Convention of 1861, on the first day of its session—the former by Mr. Badger, the latter by Mr. Craige. Mr. Badger's is denominated "An ordinance declaring the separation of North Carolina from the United States of America," and it proclaims all connection of government between this State and the United States of America to be dissolved and abrogated, and this State to be a free, sovereign, and independent State, owing no subordination, obedience, support, or other duty to the United States, their constitution or authorities." This is a clear, explicit declaration of independence. It is nothing more or less. It does not squint at secession as a constitutional remedy. It appeals to the Supreme Governor of the world, for the justice of our cause, and beseeches Him for His gracious help and blessing that we might, to the uttermost of our power, and to the last extremity, maintain, defend and uphold this declaration.

"It is not claimed, in this declaration as a legal right, to be obtained and recognized by the judicial tribunals of the land, but a right that was to be made good by the power of the sword.

On page 13th of the journal of the Convention will be found an ordinance offered by Mr. Craige, as a substitute for Mr. Badger's. It is entitled "an ordinance dissolving the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her, under the compact of government entitled 'the Constitution of the United States.'" It declares that "the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, * * * And all acts, and parts of acts, of the General Assembly ratifing and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated." Mr. Craige's ordinance further recites that "the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina, and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." These were the only propositions then before the Convention of 1861, that looked to the separation of the State from the United States—no other was pending. No hint was given, no announcements made by any one, that another ordinance would be proposed They were the rival propositions and stood alone for favor. Judge Ruffin's proposition was not then before the house; in truth, at that stage of the proceedings it had no existence.

Nor was there any mistake in regard to the character and intent of these two ordinances Mr. Badger's ordinance was a distinct recognition of the right of a State—desiring a separation—to revolutionize; and by implication it negatived the right of secession, as a Constitutional remedy for evils. Mr. Craige's on the contrary, was a regular ordinance of secession, drawn in due form, and intended to recognize and inculcate practically that doctrine, in all its length and breadth, and none other.

Mr Craige moved to strike out Mr. Badger's ordinance (it having been first introduced,) and insert his secession ordinance in its place. A division of the question was asked, and it was accordingly ordered.

With all these facts before him, how think you, Mr. President, the honorable delegate from Beaufort voted? You will say, of course, as every sensible man would, who heard his emphatic denunciations of that Convention—and of "mobs" and "heresies," that he, at least, voted against striking out, and thus fixed his seal against secession. But I tell you, he did no such thing. The journal of that Convention is before me, and on page 14th stands the vote of the delegate, recorded in favor of striking out Mr. Badger's ordinance Can anything be more certain. Is not the conclusion irresistable, sir, that when the delegate from Beaufort gave that vote, his intention was to insert Mr. Craige's secession ordinance? He proposed none himself, nor did any one else, until the *ayes* and *noes* had been taken, and by the assistance of the vote of the delegate, had resulted in destroying the ordinance of Badger, and led to the final passage of the secession ordinance—for which he voted. If the vote to strike out, had failed, there is good reason for the belief, that the ultimate action of the Convention, would have been the adoption of Mr. Badger's ordinance. I voted against striking out, and thus recorded the evidence of my partiality for a revolutionary policy. But the delegate chose, by preference, the ordinance of secession.*

Thus you see, he thoughtfully endorsed "the heresy of secession" He thus, from choice, and not by constraint, placed himself under the banner of "that dominant hot-headed majority"—that "mob" as he modestly terms it, which here in his great zeal, he so bitterly condemns. His quarrel sir, is with his own friends—I leave him in his glory; let no one interpose.

*When the ordinance to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate Government, was before the Convention of 1861, this delegate sought to engraft on it, his peculiar *notions*. The journal says, (pages 70 & 71,) "Mr. Warren offered the following amendment to come in at the end of the ordinance:

Declaring nevertheless, that as the power conferred through said Constitution, on the Confederate Government, emanates from the people of the several States, in their separate sovereign capacity, said powers may be rescinded in the same manner in which they are delegated, whenever they shall be perverted to the injury of the people; each State, by her delegates in Convention, having a right to judge of the occasion, that may require such action."

I turn, sir, to the honorable delegate from Bertie (Mr. John Pool.) He too, with great complacency, has indulged himself in sharp and biting language against the delegates of the Convention of 1861—against the war, and against the late Confederate Government. His mind at least is not embarrassed with doubts—it is clear and has been for four years, or more, "that the said supposed ordinance" of May 20th 1861, "is now, and hath been at all times, null and void." He is charitable enough to give the people of North Carolina credit for the belief, that they so thought and felt, and therefore, in May 1861, were opposed to the war, and that a majority would have voted against the ordinance of the Convention if it had been submitted to them. His opinions, uttered here in opposition to it, no one can mistake. We now at least understand him. He would lead you to believe, that like the delegate from Beaufort and the delegate from Rowan (Mr. Boyden,) he had been guiltless of any complicity in this war. That he had been consistent, in all his acts of opposition to it, and therefore is justified in his advocacy of an ordinance, that in its peculiar and studied language, reflects on the Convention of 1861—reflects on the gallant men who perilled their lives to make good, what their delegates had pledged—an ordinance, which in effect declares all marriages that have been celebrated in the State pending the war,—and all executions for murder, or rape, or other capital offences, by order of our courts, to be without proper legal authority. These delegates have not that clean record, in opposition to secession and the war, which their warmth and zeal would lead us to believe.

When the war was in its infancy, and every heart throughout the South, beat with deep anxiety and trepidation, what think you of the man, who voluntarily stepped forth, to aid in organizing a regular civil Government, and giving to it form and dignity and law—a man who actively assisted in putting its wheels in motion, by placing in charge of it a master machinist, to regulate, control and direct it? Would you not suppose him to be a friend to that Government? Would you suppose that in the day of adversity, he would be ashamed of his agency in its existence, and deny the legitimacy of the offspring? Who was the first and last and only Confederate Presidential Elector in the Albemarle District of North Carolina? Be not astonished sir, when I tell you, it was the honorable delegate from Bertie (Mr. Pool). Yes, Mr. President, the delegate by his own consent, was chosen the Davis elector and in the electoral college voluntarily cast his vote for Jefferson Davis, as President of the Confederate States of America, and thus aided to make him commander in chief of all the armies of the Confederate Government. Who then, more than the delegate, assisted to put the sword in the hands of that Chief Magistrate, and sent him to fight our battles for victory and independence. Did he then think the Confederate Government was a military usurpation?

Nor is this all, sir; the delegate from Bertie and also the delegate from Rowan (Mr. Boyden) have been members of the Legislature of North Carolina during the days of the Confederacy—they took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, voted appropriations of men and money, to carry on the war—thereby increasing the debt of the State.

This debt, they are doubtless, ready and anxious to repudiate, and to declare that it "now is, and at all times hath been null and void" Perhaps many high and noble feelings of their hearts—perhaps many impulses of that divinity that stirs within, moved them and others, to these appropriations—Perhaps in many instances, it was but the hand of charity, bestowing blessings on suffering humanity. But these were not all the motives. The pulse of the Confederacy, then beat high and healthy—giving out much hope of joyful success. Honors lay bright and thick, before the enchanted vision. Then it was no sacrifice—for it was fashionable, to be friends to the Confederacy—to speak for it—to vote means to support it, and even to swear allegiance to it. Not then was it a military usurpation; on, the contrary, it was a legitimate government. But now, none so poor to do it reverence, *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

Mr. President, it does not lie in my heart to desert a friend, because of his adversity. I am no holiday friend. I have not one code of ethics to rule and govern me in the bright hour of prosperity and honor, and other, when the day of my "calamity cometh." Not I sir. Though opposed to the course of political events, which led to the war. Yet when my native State—the good old North State, declared her purpose in the contest, I delayed not, but determined to share her fate Her success or her downfall, her glory or her degradation were mine.

I cannot say with the delegate from Bertie, (Mr. Thompson,) that there never was a time during the war when I desired the success of the Confederate States. I did desire it with all my heart. I went upon the battlefield and offered my poor body in defence of the common cause of the South. For this sir no blush mantles my cheek with shame. If this be disgrace—if this be treason—I stand prepared for martyrdom.

But the fate of war is now against us, and I submit. I am here to-day in good faith as a true and loyal citizen, to abide the logic of events—to accept the terms of peace, and to aid in the restoration of the Union. But in the manner of doing this, I will not sacrifice the honor of my manhood. I will not vie with delegates to prove that I am, and have ever been, more true to the Union than others. I am not here to cast reproach and infamy on the memory of the sacred dead, who offered their lives and their fortunes a willing sacrifice for what they honestly believed to be the cause of honor and independence. I am not here to defile the sacred records of history, or to stultify myself or my people. Nor am I here with studied phrase to insult the living. But Mr President I dare stand to day, as I did stand upon the battlefields of my country—to protect and defend the honor, the dignity and patriotism of my native State. I do stand here to protect and defend the good name and motives of the patriotic dead—the husband—the father—the son—whose bodies lie cold and lifeless in Virginia's soil, and whose cherished memories constitute the dearest jewel in the casket of woman's heart. I stand, sir, between the living and the dead.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE J. J. FERRELL, Esq., as a candidate for County Court Clerk, for the County of Wake at the election in November.

Oct. 19-63-tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MAJ. WILLIE D JONES as a Candidate to represent Wake County in the State Senate, at the approaching election 87-tde

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE DR. J. G RAMSAY a candidate for Congress in the sixth District, composed of the Counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Yadkin and Davie.

Oct. 19-63-tde.

William K. Barham.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL COURTS of Wake, Franklin, Nash, and Johnston Counties, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina

Special attention will be given to Conveyancing and Office Practice generally, and to the settlement and collection of claims.

Office on Fayetteville Street, No. 48.

Oct. 21-65-tf.

LOOKOUT!

FOR THE BROWN STONE FRONT.

(D. C. MURRAY'S OLD STAND.)

IF YOU WANT TO BUY GOOD GOODS, CHEAP Goods, and goods that will please at home and abroad, call and examine our beautiful assortment

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES AND GENTS' HATS
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

Before purchasing elsewhere. Your examining our stock will not incur the least obligation to buy. We guarantee to make the trouble of examining our stock, to your interest, for, if we do not sell—will cause some one else to do so, at very low figures.

Ladies Cloaks.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN. HAVing sold nearly all of our first stock, have ordered a new supply by Express.

MURRAY & TREDWELL,
Brown Stone Front, Agent.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

[Just Received by Express.]

50 Fine Cassimere Suits,
Fine Broadcloth Coats and Sacks,
Black Doeskin and Cassimere Pants.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HALF HOSIERY IN Town. All of which we are selling below market price.

MURRAY & TREDWELL,
Brown Stone Front, Agent.

ONE OF OUR FIRM BEING A RESIDENT OF New York, is on the spot at all times to take advantage of the Market. Should the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Raleigh, or the surrounding country, wish any articles not on hand will order whatever they may need, and have them here as soon as Express can travel

MURRAY & TREDWELL, Agents.

Ladies Dress Goods, &c.

BEAUTIFUL LINE OF POPLINS, FRENCH Merino's, Plain and Figured DeLaines, and other styles of dress goods, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, &c, at

MURRAY'S & TREDWELL'S, Agent.

Oct. 19th, 63-tf.

Wanted,

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, A GRADuate at Greensboro' Female College, desires a position as Teacher in a Family, in a good neighborhood. Apply soon to the editor of the *Sentinel*.

Oct. 19 63 tf.

THE OLD HOUSE IN NEW DRESS.

A FINE STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND Boys. Extensive variety of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

and the largest stock of

UNDERCLOTHING,

in the State.

The same reliable fabrics which the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding have hitherto country found at this house are now offered.

EVERY GARMENT

we offer is made to order. We sell the finest, medium and lower grades of clothing

We can fit you with Ready-made Clothing equal to the finest New York custom work, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUR DOLLARS! FOUR DOLLARS!!

$4 $4 $4 $4 $4 $4

Buys as good a HAT as is sold elsewhere in Raleigh for $5.

Our Hats are bought by the case, and we can make a satisfactory profit and sell 25 per cent. below prices generally.

Country Merchants

can select Hats by the dozen or case of us upon as good terms as Eastern Manufacturers can supply them.

HARDING ANDREWS & CO.

(Harding's old stand,) Fayetteville St.

Parents and Guardians

Can find at Harding, Andrews & Co.'s CLOTHING STORE, the newest styles, the desirable colors, the durable fabrics and best made

YOUTHS AND BOYS' CLOTHING

in the State.

We pay particular attention to the wants of Parents for their sons' Clothing at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S
Clothing House.

Umbrellas! Umbrellas!!

Largest stock of best make, at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO'S.

It matters not how Large you are,

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO, can fit you to Clothing and Under-Wear. They are opening a large assortment of

English Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS,

something entirely new in this market, to fit all sizes!

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,
Clothiers, &c.

Why pay $5 or $6 for a Hat such as we can sell you for Four Dollars? At

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats.

The Planters of North Carolina should see the Planters' Hat sold by

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

By Express Daily,

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undergarments, &c., at

HARDING, ANDREWS & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1865-86 tNov.

WANTED,

TO BUY A STEAM SAW MILL.

ADDRESS ME AT WADESBORO', N C, GIVing full particulars. State lowest cash price.

L. L. POLK.

Oct. 18 86-3t p4.

New Arrival.

20 BARRELS BALTIMORE FAMILY FLOUR, At W. R. ANDREWS'.

40 BOXES CHEESE, At W. R. ANDREWS'.

10,000 SEGARS, At W. R. ANDREWS'.

Raleigh, Sep. 25-42-tf.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!

LOUGEE & BROTHER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF Cooking and Parlor Stoves at the old stand on Fayetteville Street.

PLANISHED WARE. A FINE ASSORTment of French and Coffee and Tea Pots.

JAPAN WARE. TRUNKS, CAKE AND SUgar Boxes, Tea and Coffee Canisters, Dust Pans Spittoons, Pepper Boxes and Fancy Tin Cups.

HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Waffle Irons, Frying Pans Sauce Pans, Tinned Iron Pots, Coffee Mills, Snuffers, &c.

TIN WARE. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, and Home-made.

JOBBING, REPAIRING and HOUSE-ROOFING executed at the shortest notice.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE AND REPAIR Stove Pipe, put up Stoves, &c.

PERSONS DESIRING ANY THING IN OUR line would do well to give us a call.

Raleigh, October 10, 1865-55 3ws.

LOOKING GLASSES at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

DRESSING COMBS at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

The Children not Forgotten.

DOLLS FROM 25 CENTS TO $3 00, at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, ETC, at 44 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

PERSONS VISITING RALEIGH, AS WELL AS citizens, are invited to call in at 44 Fayetteville Street and see the variety of new articles.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865 54-tf.

Plated Ware.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF PLAted Tea Setts—six pieces each.

TEA AND TABLE SPOONS.
SALT AND MUSTARD SPOONS,
FORKS AND CUPS.

—ALSO—

PLATED CASTORS of finest patterns,
NAPKIN RINGS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

These Goods are *made to order expressly for our trade*, are of the best quality of Plate on genuine ALBATA, warranted full weight of Silver, and equal in appearance to solid Silver Ware. For sale low at 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.,

D. T. CARRAWAY,
With Hart & Lewis.

Raleigh, October 9, 1865 54-tf.

MORE GOODS

AT

44 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

IN ADDITION TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, we have received another lot of

BUGGY MATERIAL.

Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Enamelled Cloths, Dash and Collar Leather, Bands, Clips, Shafts, &c.

—ALSO—

Rogers & Brother's Celebrated "heavy plated on Albatta."

Spoons and Forks.

Wright, Brother & Co.'s make of Umbrellas.

Bed Screws, Bedstead Joints, Tubs, Buckets, Trays, Waiters, Door Mats, Foot Scrapers, Brooms, Brushes, Spittoons.

A new Washing Machine, Well Buckets, Wheels and Rope.

Conductors, Punches, Bell Cord for Rail Road Cars, Couplings &c.

Paints, Varnishes and Oils, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

Cooking Stoves of the best patterns.

Pocket and Table Cutlery in great variety—and Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Pots, Ovens, Spiders Kettles, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
With Hart & Lewis.

50-3m.

HART & LEWIS,

(Established in 1853.)

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN,
COPPER AND SHEET IRON,
COOKING STOVES,

—AND—

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

NEWBERN, N. C.

MIDDLE STREET.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.

Wilmington, July 18, 1865. 24—2md p.

Selling Off at Cost.

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

(ONE DOOR ABOVE PESCUD'S DRUG STORE,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CHANGE THEIR business, are now selling out their fine stock of New Goods, [most of them just imported,]

AT COST.

Their fine lot of

DRESS GOODS

has just been received, consisting of

Silks, Merinos,
Delaines, Ginghams,
De Chevris, Scotch Plaids,
Prints, &c. Alpacoas, &c.

—ALSO—

a fine assortment of

Victoria Hats, Kid Gloves,
Sontags, Brilliantes,
Shawls, Jackonets,
Corsetts, Muslins,
Hose, Irish Linen,
Hoop Skirts, Silk Hdks,
Balmorals, Linen Hdkfs.

—ALSO—

Hair Oils, Extracts and Pomade.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Ready-Made Clothing.

—ALSO—

A lot of choice

GROCERIES.

These goods must be cleared off in a short time, and they are offered at the lowest prices.

Henshaw & Thorburn respectfully return their thanks to the ladies of Raleigh and vicinity, for their liberal patronage, and hope that they will embrace an early opportunity to purchase at the low prices now offered.

Raleigh, October 9 54-tf.

New Store.

BRIGGS & DODD,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(NEXT DOOR TO W. H. & R. S. TUCKER'S.)

RALEIGH, N. C.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A FINE stock of

HARDWARE, FAMILY GROCERIES AND CROCKERY.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine their stock before buying.

They also offer for sale

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

Price from $110 to $600.

—ALSO—

Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines.

Price from $55 to $145.

—ALSO—

Portable Steam Engines and Saw Mills,

—AND—

All kinds of Wood and Iron working Machinery.

They have also on hand a lot of second hand wood working machinery and a second hand 10-horse power portable Steam Engine, used but very little. All of which are offered at very low prices.

Raleigh, October 4 53 tf.

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep 6, 1865 26-tf.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL, SITUATED ON the finest street in the beautiful "City of Oaks" has already earned the reputation under the management of its experienced Proprietors, of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the City.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table, and attentive servants will make Guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exchange Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.

Raleigh, October 12 56-1m.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging*, good eating, mineral water to drink, and a pipe to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.

September 1, 1865 23 tf.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law—Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE STATES 8 PER CENT Bond $500 and $1 000 each of the issues of August and February 20 1863.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 17-61-tf.

For Rent.

A GOOD HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS, FIVE acres of land attached good garden, privilege of getting fire wood which is plentiful in two hundred yards of the house. House is in twenty minutes' walk of the State House. House and lot for rent until the 1st of January, 1867. Possession given immediately.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Oct. 16 60-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROlina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.

Gold coin for sale also.

30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. SHIRTING, BY THE BOLT OR BALE. New Orleans Molasses, Brown Sugar, and 3-year old Peach Brandy.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Sep. 30 47-tf.

For Sale.

50 DOZ. COATES' SEWING COTTON.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, October 6 52 tf.

Houses and Lots on Hillsboro Street for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND lots on Hillsboro Street, Raleigh, N. C.

One lot contains one and a half acres, good house on it with five rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house. The other lot contains two acres, good house on it with seven rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house.

Both houses are well located, in good order, and gas in each.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 18 36-tf.

For Sale.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A LARGE LOT OF HAVANNA SUGAR.

BAKER, COWPER & Co.

Oct. 11, 1865-56-tf.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 28, 1865. 3t

WANTED,

50 BALES OF COTTON, FOR WHICH highest market rates will be paid.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Oct. 11-56-tf.

WANTED,

BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.

WM H. SMITH & CO.

27-tf.

JNO. KING, JNO. WHITELAW, WM. PEAT.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

King, Whitelaw & Co.,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THEIR OLD friends and the citizens of the State generally, that having re-opened their MARBLE AND STONE WORKS, on the burnt block, at

Maunder's Old Stand, Fayetteville St.,

they are now prepared to furnish

MONUMENTS,
VAULTS,
HEAD STONES,
SLABS,
MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

Having associated with us one of the best CARVERS IN THE COUNTRY, and from the arrangements we have made, we flatter ourselves that we can furnish all work in our line as cheap as it can be done in any Northern city, for proof of which, call and examine our large variety of designs and our list of prices.

We are also prepared to furnish

WINDOW SILLS,
WINDOW CAPS,
DOOR STEPS, &c., &c.

And to contract for all kinds of

STONE CUTTING AND STONE MASONRY.

KING, WHITELAW & CO.

REFER TO

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Rev. Dr Mason, D. D.
J. M. Heck, Esq., E. P. Williamson & Co.
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September 30-47 3m.

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Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

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C. J. TROWBRIDGE, Agent
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Sep. 27-40-1m.

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J. LONG & CO.

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Raleigh, October 4-50-3m.

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